The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,965. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For 1 year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
including postage. " 78 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Meadow Street Fort.
As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Re. 26 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LEVESON—December 4th, the wife of Mr. R. J. Reuben, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

BUCKHART—December 5th, at the European General Hospital, Mr. John Flockhart, Engineer, aged 28 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—At Madras, on the 25th November, the wife of Captain J. A. Campbell, Mysore Commission, of a son.
LEGGATT—At Waltair, on the 13th November, the wife of Brevet C. Leggatt, Esq., of a daughter.
LITTLEWOOD—At Madras, on the 26th November, the wife of Mr. C. J. Littlewood, D. P. W., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

ROBERTS—At Agra, on the 26th November, the wife of Major G. R. Roberts, of a daughter.
PIERSON—At Sealkote, on the 21st November, the wife of Captain W. S. Pierson, Bengal Staff Corps, Barrack Master, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARRON—CARDOZO—At St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly, on the 22nd November, by the Rev. F. C. Fagan, Edward Barron, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. T. A. Barron, Leamington, to Clara Victoria, youngest daughter of the late S. Cardozo, Esq., Richmond, Surrey.
INKSON—TAYLOR—At Nawabgunge, Bara Bankee, on the 23rd November, by the Rev. M. Burge, James Inkson, Esq., M. D., Assistant Surgeon 48th Regiment, to Catherine Alice, eldest daughter of John Taylor, Esq., Streatham, Surrey.

CHINA.

MARRIAGES.

WILSON—PAGDEN—At Hongkong, on the 4th November, by John Carlile, M. A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, by the Rev. J. H. Gray, M. A., George Saxby Wilson, to Isabel, second daughter of Peter Pagden, of Bath, Somersetshire.
PEARL—DONALDSON—At Shanghae, on the 5th November, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. F. R. Michell, F. S. Pearl, to Jane L. Donaldson.
PARNHAM—PHILLIPS—At Shanghae, on the 27th October, at the residence of Captain P. Armstrong, J. C. Parnham, to Annie Phillips.

DEATHS.

SPINDELL—At Hongkong, on the 28th October, at the Seamen's Hospital, Gustav Spindell, Seaman ex barque *Ladybird*.
WEIMAR—At Hongkong, on the 28th October, at the Seamen's Hospital, William Weimar, Seaman ex *August & Anna*.
JOHNSON—At Hongkong, on the 29th October, at Miss Fraser's School, Bonham Road, William Johnson, son of Sergeant Johnson, H. M. 59th Regiment.
KEEN—At Hongkong, on the 30th October, at the Civil Hospital, Henry Keen, Seaman, late of ship *Bonnie Lassie*.
STEVENS—At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 30th October, Joseph Stevens, Seaman of the ship *Mary Whitridge*.
TYLER—At the Military Hospital, Hongkong, on the 1st November, William Tyler, Private H. M. 99th Regiment.
CARTER—At the Military Hospital, Hongkong, on the 3rd November, John Barter, Colour Sergeant, H. M. 99th Regiment.
HANSEN—At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 8th November, Hans Hansen, Seaman of the ship *Maley*.
MARTIN—At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 7th November, John Martin, Engineer Steam-ship *Union*.
ASHINFORD—At the Military Hospital, Hongkong, on the 9th November, [illegible] Ashford, Private, 99th Regiment.
CROSS—At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 9th November, Peter Cross, Ship-carpenter, S. S. "Pirate" of the British barque *Bonnie Lassie*.
HATSEY—On the 8th November, on board the British ship *Northfleet*, Richard John Harney, Passenger, aged 38 years.
GRANDY—At Hongkong, on the 10th instant, Mr. D. Grandy, aged 21 years.
STIBOLT—At Shanghae, on the 31st October, of dysentery, H. Stibolt, native of Denmark, at the age of 46 years.
LAMOND—At Pootung, Shanghae, 3rd November, Malcolm Lamond, ship builder, aged 38 years.
DOWNTON—At Yokohama, on the 26th October, suddenly, of heart disease, Walter Downton, aged 42, Private of H. B. M.'s Royal Marines, Legation Guard.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th
" Kurrachee on..... 10th and 25th
The STEAM-SHIP GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 500 tons, 260 H.P., Brooks, Commander, will be despatched as above 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah:

Leave Bombay	28th Dec.	Returns 28th January.
" "	10th Feb.	" 13th March.
" "	25th March.	" 28th April.
" "	10th May.	" 12th June.
" "	25th June.	" 28th July.
" "	10th August.	" 12th Sept.
" "	25th Sept.	" 28th October.
" "	10th Nov.	" 12th Dec.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
" Cannanore	10	" Bimlipatam	4
" Tellicherry	12	" Vizagapatam	6
" Calicut	14	" Coromondel	10
" Mangalore	16	" Nellore	12
" Carwar	18	" Madras	14
" Goa	19	" Pamben	16
" Vingorla	20	" Tuticorin	17
" Colombo (if sufficient cargo offers)	25	" Colombo (if sufficient cargo offers)	19
" Galle	27	" Tellicherry	24
" Colombo	29	" Cochin	26 *
" Tuticorin	30	" Calicut	28 †
" Pamben	31	" Cannanore	29
" Nellore	1	" Mangalore	30
" Madras	2	" Carwar	31
" Coromondel	3	" Goa	1
" Vizagapatam	4	" Vingorla	2
" Bimlipatam	5	" Colombo	3
Arrive Calcutta	9	Arrive Bombay	9

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The departure of the Steam Ship ARABIA for the above ports has been postponed until noon on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, in order to take forward additional cargo offered for Beypore.

The Steam Ship PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched as above at noon on 15th proximo, calling also at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamer.		Dep. Saturday.	Up Steamer.		Dep. Saturday.
Bombay	to	Sunday.	Cochin	to	Sunday.
Goa	"	Sunday.	Beypore	"	Sunday.
Carwar	"	Sunday.	Calicut	"	Sunday.
Cochin	"	Monday.	Tellicherry	"	Monday.
Beypore	"	Monday.	Cannanore	"	Monday.
Cannanore	"	Tuesday.	Mangalore	"	Tuesday.
Tellicherry	"	Tuesday.	Cumpta	"	Wednesday.
Calicut	"	Tuesday.	Carwar	"	Wednesday.
Beypore	"	Tuesday.	Goa	"	Wednesday.
Cochin arr.	"	Wednesday.	Bombay arr.	"	Thursday.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, UNJUNWELL, RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA, VINGORLA, RUTNAGHERRY, UNJUNWELL, AND BOMBAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Goa ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamer.		A.M.	P.M.	Up Steamer.		A.M.	P.M.
Bombay	Dep.	Wednes.		Goa	Dep.	Saturday	10
Dapowell	Thursday	"	10	Vingoria	"	Saturday	4
Rutnaherry	Thursday	"	5	Rutnaghurry	Sunday	"	7
Vingoria	"	Friday	8	Unjunwell	"	Sunday	2
Goa	Arr.	Friday	"	Bombay	Arr.	Monday	3

N. B.—Passengers to and from Mahableshwar can be landed or taken up at Bancote by this Steamer.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO VERAWUL, POREBUNDER, DWARKA AND MANDVEE EVERY TUESDAY.

THE Company will despatch a Steamer TO AND FROM MANDVEE, calling at the intermediate ports on the following days, each week, until further notice:—

Bombay	... ...	Tuesday	1-0 P. M.
Verawul	... ...	Wednesday... ...	3-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	... ...	Wednesday... ...	MIDNIGHT
Dwarka	... ...	Thursday	10-0 A. M.
Mandvee	... ...	Thursday	4-0 P. M.

Steam to BOMBAY from MANDVEE and intermediate Ports, every week, on the days and at the hours given below:—

Mandvee	... ...	Friday	6-0 P. M.
Dwarka	... ...	Friday	10-0 P. M.
Pore Bunder	... ...	Saturday ...	6-0 A. M.
Verawul	... ...	Saturday	2-0 P. M.
Bombay	... ...	Sunday	2-0 P. M.

The first Steamer will leave Bombay for Mandavee on Tuesday, the 6th December 1864, and will return from Mandavee on Friday, the 9th December 1864.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 30th November 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and *steward's* fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7s per head; *second-class* £8 5s per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £2 10s., *second-class* £1 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. BUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

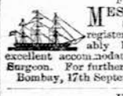
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports used for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay 27, Medow Street.

FOR LONDON.

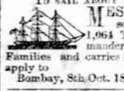


MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship ACAMEMNON, 1431 Tons register, N. MARDEN, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the end of February 1865.



MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE favourite passenger ship GOSFORTH, 1100 tons, HENRY P. WHITE, Commander, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to

GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail per or in January 1865.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, WILLIAM BROUGHTON PAICE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries experienced Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 26th August 1864.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1865.)

MESSRS. SOMES' favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, at Lloyds, 1,345 Tons register, CHARLES HOLLOWAY, Commander. This fine Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars address

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early in January 1865.

THE fine Frigate-built ship COSPATRICK, 1,119 Tons Register, and A 1 at Lloyds for 13 years, commanded by JAMES ABERDOUR ELMSLIE. This favorite vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation, and further particulars, can be obtained of

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 18th October 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED). PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Positively expected to sail early next Month.)

THE fine A 1 fast Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 1260 Tons, Captain PETERSON, has very good accommodation for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to Captain PETERSON, or to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.

FOR SALE.—The splendid Iron Ship *Jumna*, 709 tons register, and 856 tons O.M., built under special survey in 1862 at Middlesboro' by the well known Bankers, Richardson, Duck & Co., and classed A.1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, and for 20 years in the Liverpool underwriters' Book, carries 1391 tons weight and measurement, is in first class order, and well found in Provisions and Stores, and is now discharging her Cargo of fine Goods in splendid condition, is fitted with Cunningham's patent Reefing Topsails, patent Capstan and Steering Gear, two Deck Winches and Poop Capstan. For Inventory and further particulars apply to Captain PORTER on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The Steamer MAZAGON, 86 tons, and 45 Horse Power, for particulars apply to T. BLACK, Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1864.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Michael Scott*, PADLEY, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Custom-House, if they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain PADLEY will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Hahnemann*, Captain D. T. PHILLIPS, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

M. & B. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents ship *Hahnemann*.

Bombay, 21st November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Merconjee Framjee*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

COMBER SON & Co.,
Agents ship *Merconjee Framjee*.

Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazagon, being now in full working operation, Orders will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Carpenting, Making Boats, Masts and Yards, &c., Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate terms. For any further information apply to Mr. R. DUGGAN, on the Premises, or to SORABJEE FRAMJEE, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, when it will be proposed that the Capital of the Company should be increased by the issue of 5,000 new Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "
When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.
Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

NOTICE.—MR. ARCHIBALD WILLIAM CAMPBELL is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 21st November 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (35) thirty-five Native Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendents of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arrearel interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of One Hundred Rupees (Rs. 100) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 31st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1864.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers, Boree Bunder.

Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of Shareholders advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, is post-poned until a future day, which will be duly advertised.

For the Promoters,
ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY,
Bombay, 25th November 1864.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
At Home, daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given to those Shareholders who have not yet paid the 2nd and 3rd Calls on their Shares in the above Company, that unless they pay in such overdue Calls at this office on or before the 27th December next, their Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, under the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Government of India.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BHASKER, Manager.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In terms of this Bank's advertisement dated 25th November 1864, notice is hereby given, that all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls, with interest at 15 per cent. per annum, have not been paid this day, are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Clauses XCI. and XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Medow Street, 30th November 1864.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 28th instant, and Trains will run as follow:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Time.	
		A. M.	
	Grant Road Dep	7	0
5	Mahim "	7	30
9	Sandoor "	7	45
22	Bassein Road "	8	58
54	Palghur "	10	7
61	Bysur "	10	35
74	Dhanoo Road "	11	28
		A. M.	
90	Sanjan "	12	15
104	Damaun Road "	1	0
114	Pardee "	1	47
130	Balsar "	2	30
139	Doongree "	2	44
153	Belesmora "	3	12
185	Umulsar "	3	54
144	Nowsaree "	3	31
154	Sucheen "	4	11
163	Surat ..... Arr	5	10
	Surat ..... Dep	7	0
165	Amrolee "	7	13
172	Sion "	7	34
179	Kosad "	7	54
188	Pandoee "	8	25
194	Unclesur "	8	47
	Nerbudda		
	Ferry "	9	20
199	Broach "	10	42
207	Chumargaum "	11	11
216	Palej "	11	38
		P. M.	
225	Meahgamn "	12	43
232	Etola "	12	58
244	Baroda "	1	24
256	Wasund "	2	0
265	Anund "	2	45
278	Neriad "	3	25
288	Mehmoodabad "	4	2
295	Barajree "	4	30
306	Ahmedabad Arr	5	0

UP TRAIN TO BOMBAY.

Miles.	Stations.	Time.	
		A. M.	
	Ahmedabad Dep	7	0
12	Barajree "	7	35
23	Mehmoodabad "	8	0
35	Neriad "	8	45
47	Anund "	9	24
49	Wasund "	9	56
61	Baroda "	10	30
73	Etola "	11	0
80	Meahgamn "	12	0
		P. M.	
90	Palej "	12	27
98	Chumargaum "	12	59
106	Broach "	1	28
	Nerbudda		
	Ferry "	2	58
111	Unclesur "	3	18
118	Pandoee "	3	40
127	Koem "	4	8
134	Sion "	4	31
139	Amroleee "	4	52
142	Surat ..... Arr	5	0
	Surat ..... Dep	7	0
151	Sucheen "	8	54
161	Nowsaree "	8	35
170	Umulsar "	9	7
173	Belesmora "	9	23
189	Doongree "	9	50
185	Bulsar "	10	20
198	Pardee "	10	48
201	Damaun Road "	11	50
		A. M.	
215	Sanjan "	12	20
231	Dhanoo Road "	1	17
245	Bysur "	2	2
252	Palghur "	2	28
276	Bassein Road "	3	43
289	Bandora "	5	7
290	Mahim "	5	13
296	Grant Road ..Arr	5	30

N. B.—It will be observed that the Trains leaving Bombay and Ahmedabad will only run on ***Week days*** *as far as Surat. Passengers whose journey takes them beyond Surat will be able to proceed on the following morning as shown in the Time Table. Ordinary Tickets issued at either side of Surat, for Stations beyond it will be available for use until the evening of the day following that of issue. There is a Refreshment room and a good Traveller's Bungalow at Surat.*

NERBUDDA FERRY.

BOATS.—Passengers will be conveyed across the Nerbudda at the following rates:—

1st Class.....Six annas each (0 6 0)
2nd Class.....Three annas each (0 3 0)
3rd Class.....One anna each (0 1 0)

PALKEES OR SHIGRAMS.—These will be provided at each side of the Ferry for the use of passengers travelling with First and Second Class tickets at an extra charge of 2 Rupees per passenger.

NOTE.—Parties desirous of availing themselves of the above means of conveyance will have to provide themselves at the Stations where they take their passage with "Ferry Boat" " and Palkee or Shigram Tickets" as no cash payments will be received at either side of the river.

HORSES will be conveyed across the river at an additional charge of two Rupees per Horse.

CARRIAGES.—Each four-wheeled vehicle will be conveyed at an additional charge of 3 Rupees, each two-wheeled vehicle at two Rupees, and each Palanquin at one Rupee.

Dogs will be conveyed at a charge of four annas each.

LUGGAGE.—	Do.	Do.	of 4 annas per Maund.
PARCELS.—	Under 5 Seers, Rs. 0 2 0; above 5 and under 14 Seers, Rs. 0 4 0; above 14 and under 27 Seers, Rs. 0 6 0; above 27 Seers and under a Maund, Rs. 0 8 0; for parcels above a Maund, Rs. 0 8 0 per Maund.		

For further particulars and Regulations see Time Tables posted at all Stations.

By order,
E. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th November 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

WANTED AS AGENT a Gentleman connected with Officers of the Army and Navy, Civil Service, &c. Little time required and great benefits to be realized. Apply to Mr. C. HAHN, 104, Englefield Road, N. London, England.

WANTED.—A Parsee Gentleman with capital to join the advertiser as Partner or Broker in a Mercantile House. An interview can be arranged by a letter addressed "N.," at Messrs. THACKER AND VINING.

WANTED a competent ENGINEER for the Steamer *Bombay*. None need apply to the advertiser without good testimonials.

G. RANKIN, Engineer.
Duncan Road Iron Works. 28th November 1864.

WANTED.—A pair of sound stylish HORSES, Bays or Greys, about 14-2, broken to Harness. Apply by letter to "Media," *Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED a competent DRAFTSMAN. Apply to the Secretary, 10, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

WE have this day authorised Mr. HENRY HERBERT GRENDON TIPPET to sign for our firm per procuration. NASMYTH & Co.
1st December 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. 23 Medals of Honour (including those of the Exhibitions of '51, '55and '62), and 300 Official Certificates from Regimental Committees, attest the improvement and economy effected in Band Instruments by the PROVOTTE INSTRUMENTS of F. Besson, Maker, 198 Euston Road, London, England.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that Relatives and Guardians desiring to obtain the Course of above Education for any Children in the Central Schools, Byculla, during the ensuing Christmas Holidays, should make applications to the respective Committees without delay by letter addressed to the "Secretary Bombay Education Society."

No application received after the 14th day of December, can be considered.

Parties applying are requested to state—
1. Their relationship to the Child applied for.
2. Their name, occupation, and place of residence.

J. D. GIBSON, Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.
Bombay, 23rd November 1864.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Dividends on the Shares of the Poona Grand Stand for the year 1864 will be paid on application to the undersigned.

H. COKE, Manager,
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited).
Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The Adjourned General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., to dispose of the following business:—

1. Railway Traffic Questions.
2. Mail Arrangements.
3. Proposal by a Member, that standard Samples of Cotton be kept at the Office of the Chamber for reference.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 3rd Dec. 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share has been made on the Shares in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, on which £15 or Rs. 150 only has been paid or called up, and that such Call is payable on the 8th day of December next at the Commercial Bank of India, Bombay, and that if not then paid, Interest thereon will be charged at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum until payment.

The third and last Call of £5 or Rs. 50 per Share falls due on the 8th day of February 1865, but if paid in anticipation Interest will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to the due date of the Call.

By order of the Court,
ROBERT ANGUS, Chief Manager.
2nd December 1864.

WITH reference to an Advertisement in the newspapers of the 12th September, Mr. BEST having returned to Bombay, begs that all claims against the late Firm of Messrs. BEST and GRANT, may be sent to his Office, within seven days from date.

Rampart Row, 1st December 1864.

The undersigned from this day will carry on business as Exchange, Freight, and Produce Brokers, under the style and title of BEST and BROWN.

WILLIAM JAMES BEST.
FORREST L. BROWN.
Rampart Row, 12th Sept. 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIM

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN consequence of the number of applications received, the Promoters of the "Albert Financial Association" have been unable to complete the allotments which they are now proceeding with, and the Shares will be issued during the week.

The Capital of the above Association is one Crore Rupees in 20,000 Shares at 500 each, and the names of the Promoters are—R. J. Reuben, Esq.; Mathooradass Vissanjee, Esq.; Curseondass Jounadass, Esq., of the firm of Deodeand Khemdarimal; Mahomed Abdoolah Bin Farrah, of the firm of Shaik Dal; and Narayenbai Vishnoogeedass, Esq.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for payment of the First Call upon Shares in the above Corporation is extended to the 10th instant.

By order,
D. J. LISBOA, Chairman.
Bombay, 6th Dec. 1864.

WANTED, a Single Pole TENT, must be in good order. Apply "X. W. Z.," care *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a European CLERK, who must be a good Correspondent, and well acquainted with Accounts. Apply to
ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Fort.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—WANTED, a CHIEF CLERK. None need apply unless thoroughly qualified. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 3rd Dec. 1864.

SPRUCE DEALS for sale on board the *Fleeting* Vessel. Apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—The ship "OWEN GRENDOWER." Apply to CRAWFORD & Co.
Nos. 8, Marine Street.

REQUIRED for the Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited) a SHROFF. Apply to the Agent, 26 Apollo Street, Fort.
W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—London: Established, 1782.—With unlimited liability of the Shareholders. Agents for Bombay, ALEX. G. BRICE & Co., 8 Bombay Row, Fort.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE and of the late Mr. HENRY HUBBARD, in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.
Hong-Kong, 1st November 1864. DENT & Co.

STOOP AND SHIP'S STORES.—For Sale on Board the *Bates Family*—Salt Beef and Pork, Beer, Wine, Hams, Casks, Fittings, Deals, and other articles required by ships conveying Troops. Apply to Captain Hoss on Board, or to EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 5th December 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOURTH CALL of Rs. 100 per SHARE.—NOTICE.—All shares on which the Fourth Call is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before the 20th instant, will be absolutely forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.
Bombay, 6th December 1864.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for payment of the First Call upon shares in the above Corporation and for signing the Memo. and Articles of Association is extended from the 5th to the 15th instant.

By order of the Directors,
વીરચંદ દીપચંદ.
TALOKECHUND HOKUMCHUND, Chairman.

RS. 100 REWARD.—LOST, on Saturday afternoon in the Fort, the following Notes of:—

1,000 Rs.	No. C 14—24,116	
Do.	„ 27,691	
Do.	„ 28,315	
Do.	„ 37,931	
Do.	„ 37,976	

The above reward will be paid on delivery of the Notes at the Cambridge Hotel, and the payment of which has been stopped at the Banks.
Bombay, 5th December 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Pocket Book, containing 2 Ten Rupees Currency Notes, an Allotment Paper No. 85, with Receipt at 1st Call endorsed, for, 10 Shares in the Union Financial Corporation, and some other Document, is lost or stolen. The Public are hereby warned against buying the said Receipt as it is not endorsed by the Allottee.
ANANDRAO LAKSHMAN.
Bombay, 5th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Transmitter*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send their Bills of Loading for countersigning to the undersigned, and dispatch Boats alongside to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain Durkin will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's Deck.
P. AND B. F. CAMA & Co.,
Agents Ship *Transmitter*.
Bombay, 5th December 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).
ધી પ્રીન્સ ઓફ વેલ્સ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)
ધિ પ્રિન્સ ઓફ વેલ્સ શિપિંગ કંપની
(લિમિટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY the 6th January 1865, at 11 A.M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held at the above office on 3rd instant:—
1st.—To rescind Article 19 of the Articles of Association.
2nd.—To wind up the Company voluntarily.
3rd.—To appoint Liquidator or Liquidators.
by order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Office, Bombay, 3rd December 1864.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS (LIMITED) Capital Rs. 12,00,000 Divided into Forty-five Lacs of Rupees, in 12,750 Shares of Rs. 300 per Share.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Provisional Directors.
W. S. Thomson, Esq., (Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited).
D. Sassoon, Esq., (Commercial Financial Association).
Cursetjee Lodha, Esq., (Merchant, &c.)
Ibrahim Ludha, Esq., (Merchant, &c.)
Tyabjee Dossabhoy, Esq., (Merchant, &c.)
Khetia Ludha, Esq., (Merchant, &c.)
WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.
Bankers.—The Delhi Bank Corporation.
Standing Counsel.—A. R. Scoble, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hoare, and Scoble.
Consulting Engineer.—James Eastwick, Esq., C.E.
Secretary.—W. H. Cassels, Esq.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the premises of the Company in Apollo Street, in the Fort, on THURSDAY the 15th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolution will be proposed:—
That the clauses and provisions of the Deed of Settlement of the Company, dated the 6th day of July 1861, be amended and altered by the introduction of the following clause, that is to say:—
That every General Meeting of the Company shall, subject to the provisions of clause 37 of the said Deed of Settlement, have full power to direct or authorize and sanction the sale of the piece or parcel of ground, buildings, hereditaments and premises, comprised in the Indenture of the 29th day of September 1860, recited in the said Deed of Settlement, and the Machinery, Presses and Stores thereon, part of the property of the Company for the time being belonging to the Company; and upon a resolution being passed at any such general meeting directing, authorizing or sanctioning any such sale, the Board of Directors shall have full power to make sale and dispose of the property mentioned in such resolution, either together or in lots, and either by public auction or private contract, and subject to such conditions and stipulations as to title or otherwise as the Board of Directors may think fit, and that receipts of the Trustees for the time being of the Company shall be good discharges for the purchase money of the property so sold, and the parties paying such purchase monies and taking such receipts shall be discharged from all liability to see to the application of the monies in such receipts expressed or acknowledged to be received or in respect of the misapplication or nonapplication thereof or any part thereof.
By order,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 5th December 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Feddie*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fees of 8 annas, which must be prepaid by Stamps, until 8 o'clock A.M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Thursday	1st.	6h. 38m. P.M.	
Full Moon, Friday	9th.	10h. 1m. P.M.	
Last Quarter, Wednesday	21st.	9h. 53m. A.M.	
New Moon, Thursday	29th.	2h. 19m. A.M.	

Days	Dates.	Sundrys, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun Fired.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	6	Nicholas, Bp.	6 23	5 47	5 52	6 20	5 50
Wed.	7	Ambrose, Bp.	6 23	5 47	6 41	7 9	5 50
Thurs.	8	Conception of the Virgin Mary.	6 23	5 47	7 16	7 44	5 50
Fri.	9	Vernon sets at 5h. 38m. P.M.	6 23	5 47	7 49	8 17	5 50
Sat.	10	Regulus sets at 5h. 3m. P.M.	6 24	5 47	8 23	8 51	5 50
Sun.	11	3rd Sunday after Advent.	6 25	5 47	9 24	9 47	5 50
Mon.	12	Twilight ends at 6h. 40m.	6 25	5 47	11 10	10 33	5 50

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 25TH NOV. TO THE 1ST DEC. 1864 INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 P.M.	8 P.M.	1 A.M.	Rain in Inches. Amount during (Odds 10.) Minutes.
Nov. 26	29·975	29·878	78·6	87·6	67·4	4·2 None. None. 0·25
„ 27	30·040	29·936	79·0	85·0	73·0	2·6 „ None.
„ 28	30·017	29·915	77·8	84·0	67·0	2·6 „ „
Dec. 29	29·911	29·822	77·4	84·0	67·0	2·6 „ „
„ 30	29·909	29·864	74·4	86·0	70·0	2·6 „ „
„ 1	29·969	29·868	74·2	86·0	70·0	2·6 „ „
		Sunday.				

Nov. 26.—Cirro and cirro cumuli around here; lightning in the S. E.
„ 28.—Overcast; light rain till 8 A.M., lightning in the E.
„ 30.—Densely clouded; drops of rain in the morning; gloomy.
Dec. 1.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli.
„ 2.—A few clouds in the afternoon; slight dew.
„ 3.—Cirro and cirro cumuli in the afternoon; dew.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER,
In one handsome volume, containing upwards of six hundred (600) Pages.

Price—Per Copy, Rs. 7. Cash.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It gives the Eclipses for 1865; an account of the Christian and Native Fasts, Feasts, and Ceremonies; a list of Holidays allowed by Government; Tide Tables for the year; lists of the Members of the House of Peers, the Members of the Indian Councils in England, and the Legislative Councils in India; a list of the Public Offices; Tables of Reference; Acts passed by the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government of India; Financial Statement of 1864-65; Furlough, Absentee and Pension Rules; Fares for Public Conveyance; and information regarding Post Office, Electric Telegraphs, Railways, Steam Navigation Companies, Judicial Establishments; Banks, European and Native Merchants, Customs Department, Insurance Companies; Miscellaneous Joint Stock Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances to Military, Civil, and Uncovenanted Servants; Educational Institutions and Societies; Literary, Scientific, Masonic, and Religious Societies; Benevolent Institutions, Political and Social Reform Associations; Clubs; Municipal Establishments; Free Masonry; the Bombay Press; Alphabetical List of H. M.'s Uncovenanted Civil Servants, European and Native; Governments of India, Bombay, and Madras; Ruin Returns for the Bombay Presidency during 1865; Births, Marriages, and Deaths; Shipping Arrivals and Departures. The List of Inhabitants in the Presidency has been revised with great care; and the whole work will be found a reliable Book of reference for the Bombay Presidency.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 9 per copy.—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

AN ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price—Rupees 1-8.

This Calendar will contain besides the usual European and Native Calendars, a list of inhabitants besides a large amount of information, including Tables of reference indispensable to all classes of the community.

N. B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include postage.
Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*
MACLEAN and GRAHAM.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Nov. 20	KURRACHEE	Nov. 29
AGRA	Nov. 26	LAHORE	Nov. 26
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 30	LUCKNOW	Nov. 3
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 26	MAURITIUS	Nov. 12
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 12	MADRAS	Nov. 30
BANGALORE	Nov. 30	MALTA	Nov. 8
CALCUTTA	Nov. 30	MOORTEEANA	Nov. 5
CAPE	Sept. 30	OUDH	Nov. 30
CEYLON	Nov. 18	PUNJAUB	Nov. 19
COCHIN	Nov. 19	PENANG	Nov. 17
DELHI	Nov. 29	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Nov. 4	SURAT	Nov. 12
HONGKONG	Nov. 14	SINGAPORE	Nov. 21

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1864.

THE Government of Bombay has at last made a sign. The backstairs policy is definitively abandoned; and, if all else is still uncertain, at least it is settled that we shall have no more Back Bay Jobs. Such, at all events, is our reading of the Resolution of Government appointing a Commission to examine and report upon the various applications for a grant of land on the Flats and of the right of reclamation on the foreshore of Breach Candy. There can be no doubt that the appointment of this Commission is a step in advance of the old system of secret concessions; but it is a step made with evident reluctance, and much pressure will yet be required to force the Government further forward, till it frankly accepts a policy that will give entire satisfaction to the public.

The first remark suggested by the Government Resolution is that the members of the Commission are all chosen from one class, that of servants of Government. The names of the gentlemen appointed are all unobjectionable—no better men for the work could have been found in the Government service—but the field of selection might have been enlarged with advantage to the community. Various and independent interests ought to be represented on all commissions of enquiry of which the object is to sift the schemes of rival speculators and determine which amongst many is most deserving of encouragement. Possibly, the difficulty with Government was to find independent men of position who had no interest in one or another of the many projects before them. But we think the Commission would be greatly strengthened by the addition to it of two such men as Mr. John Fleming, of the firm of Nicol & Co., and Mr. R. W. Graham, the Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, if these gentlemen would consent to serve upon it. They have both been absent from Bombay during the height of the recent speculations; and the general confidence felt in their impartiality and soundness of judgment would lead the public to acquiesce gladly in the decision of a Commission of which they were members.

Again, the Government seems in danger of making the mistake of expecting the Commission to do too much. There is a touch of sentimentality in the clauses relating to the "open ground for recreation, &c.," which raises a fear lest the Commissioners should be betrayed into an unfortunate preference for showy ornamental plans of which the most attractive feature would be a beautiful public park, with zoological gardens, Persee cricketers, and gaily attired ayahs with troops of children, all complete—over intricate engineering plans which are marked by greater engineering skill and a more careful adaptation of means to ends. The objects which the Commission should seek to accomplish are twofold: 1st, to ascertain which of the plans are feasible (regard being paid to the requirements of Government, as to public buildings on the ground in question), and, 2ndly, whether the projectors are capable of executing their plans. But how should their capacity be measured? It would be mere impertinence for the Commission to attempt to pronounce whether Mr. A. is more likely to carry out the works he has planned than Mr. B., or whether, as our able correspondent "P." put it yesterday, one promoter is in their opinion an Improver, and another a simple Speculator. By aiming at too much the Government will run the risk of losing everything. It is admitted that the State itself cannot undertake these works of reclamation; the history of similar works in Bombay shows that there exist amongst us no public-spirited benefactors to carry them out for the sole advantage of the community at large; and, if speculators are not to be trusted, the works must remain undone. Government should, therefore, in selling its land, recognise the fact that it deals with speculators and speculators alone. Let it require from them a material guarantee of the fulness of their purses, and bind them down by a condition that they shall not transfer the works to other hands until a certain degree of progress has been made; and it will have done all it can or ought to do for the protection of the public interest. If more than one plan for the Breach Candy Reclamation satisfy these conditions, then the Commission should be relieved from the invidious duty of selecting one above the rest, and the coveted ground should be put up to auction among the promoters of the sanctioned plans. There is no other mode of doing equal justice to all applicants.

One word as to the procedure of the Commission. Their sittings ought to be public, and the reporters of the press should be allowed to take full notes of the examinations of witnesses. Moreover, since the object of Government, in naming the Commission, is to create a tribunal analogous to the Parliamentary Committees on Railways at home, permission should be given to the various applicants to be heard by their counsel when the question is discussed whether certain applications have been made in the form prescribed by law.

WE are glad to see that the home papers are calling attention to the dissatisfaction so universally felt by the Services in India. It is true the subject is being discussed only in consequence of the absence of any topics of general interest, but we are too well pleased at the matter being ventilated at all to quarrel with the reason that have led to its being taken up. We cannot but think that, in noticing a subject of so much importance, the English journals have been much more usefully employed during the "silly season" than in dilating on the woes of fictitious Belgravian mothers and their complaints against the petty horse-breakers, or even than in discussing the feasibility or otherwise of living on £300 per annum.

That the whole tone and temper of the Services, especially the military, have entirely changed in the last six years, is a fact patent to every one who was in the country before the mutinies. That the change has been for the worse is another fact equally unquestionable. They no longer take a pride in their work as they used to do, but long for the time when they can "ent the whole concern and get out of the cursed country," which is the form the aspiration generally takes. They pine for England or indeed any place that is not India. Work is done in a perfunctory manner, simply because it must be done; just so much energy being put forth as is absolutely necessary, and no more. Life out here passes in grumbling and discontent, and the day when the shores of India pass out of sight is hailed as a day of emancipation from a hated thraldom. What a contrast to a time within our memory, when the servants of Government were happy and contented, proud of their Service, and delighting in their work. Glad to get home they generally were of course, but there was little or none of that querulous longing now observable. The reason of this was not that they loved England less, but that they loved India more. This country was not then regarded as a sort of Botany Bay where those born *de iniquis* are doomed to undergo a kind of penal servitude, but as a place where there was work to be done and much honour to be acquired,—if one chose to lay oneself out for it,—and where one had for intimate friends about the finest set of fellows in the world.

We think that those who have been thrown into much contact with the Services will admit that our picture of the present as contrasted with the past is not too highly coloured. The question naturally arises, what has caused this lamentable change? To answer this question exhaustively would require far more space than we can afford; but we can briefly advert to some of the leading causes, promising, however, that in doing so we offer no opinion as to the justice or otherwise of all the grounds of discontent.

In the first place, we believe few have realized what a shock the abolition of the East India Company was to all the servants of that Corporation in India. Whatever may have been his other faults, Honourable John was the best and most considerate of masters, and he was served accordingly with a zeal and devotion that have seldom been surpassed. To the Military Service the change was peculiarly odious. They had always congratulated themselves on being out of reach of the Horse Guards, which they regarded as the very embodiment of all that was bad in the way of jobbery, corruption, and tyranny. Their disgust, accordingly, when they were given over to the tender mercies of their *bête noire*, was unbounded. Unfortunately, too, the way in which the Amalgamation Scheme has been carried out has given them more substantial ground of complaint. From being an honourable and independent service it is a change for the worse to be looked on as a nuisance to be got rid of as soon as practicable, on fair terms if convenient, if not in any way. A body of men cannot feel very well satisfied, whose appointed authorities treat them with such illegality and oppression that the interposition of Parliament becomes necessary. The Amalgamation question alone has given rise to a crop of grievances which would in a great measure account for the discontent prevalent among the military men.

There are many other reasons which tend to make the Services generally dislike the country which they once regarded with such different feelings. Since the mutinies their position has been entirely revolutionized; and where they were once first they now occupy but an inferior position. The cheeseparing fiscal policy that has been the rage for the last few years has selected them as its readiest victims, and they have been fleeced that the Finance Minister's budget might show a surplus. Numbers of appointments which formed the prizes of the Services have been swept away, while the emoluments of others have been so reduced as to make them hardly worth having. At the same time the value of money has steadily gone on decreasing, so that those who formerly lived on their pay in luxury now find it barely sufficient for subsistence. While the servants of Government have thus been becoming poorer and poorer, and in addition have had their prospects of bettering themselves materially circumscribed, a steady stream of prosperity has been setting in all around. Every class but themselves has been rising with unprecedented rapidity. From the ryot to the merchant every one else has been amassing wealth, and imperceptibly a money aristocracy has been formed into which the unfortunate members of the Services have but few qualifications for entrance. We cannot resist here relating an anecdote we heard lately, which shows how the almighty rupee has absorbed all reverence and honour. A gentleman some time ago was shown by a wealthy native some curious article of which we forget the precise nature. He admired it so much that he suggested to the exhibitor that the Governor he was sure would like to see it. The reply was "Oh, I don't care about taking the trouble of showing it to the Governor, I will take it to Michael Scott if you think he would like to see it." To any one who knows the feeling of almost superstitious reverence with which all classes of natives, high and low, used to regard the representative of the Sirkar, this little anecdote will serve to show what a change has taken place. If the heart of Government is thus regarded with a feeling nearly akin to contempt, a very simple sum in proportion will show the position of his subordinates. In the case of the latter a sting is added by the very general impression, as to the correctness of which we offer no opinion, that the Government is willing to let the interests of its own servants go to the wall in its desire to conciliate the favour of certain influential classes, both in this country and in England. All these considerations and others that we have omitted make those who once held such a proud position out here now cry "Ichabod." The palmy days of the Service are gone for ever, and they would that they were out of the country too. The mutinies with their long train of consequences have been the ruin of India, as far as the Services are concerned.

In conclusion, we would remark that, though many of the causes of discontent to which we have adverted to are now irremediable from their very nature, yet much may be done to ameliorate the position of the members of the Services generally, and we would urge their claims to more liberal treatment at the hands of a Government they have served so well and faithfully. Perseverance in the opposite course will entail serious consequences hereafter, for it will be impossible to induce a good class of men to enter a Service universally disliked and insufficiently remunerated. Much may be done now by a little judicious liberality and concession, but nothing but dissatisfaction can be expected when fair claims are met by the Supreme Government with the temper and spirit displayed in Mr. Lushington's letter to the Bombay Governor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 5th December, 2-5 P. M.

Steamer *Wahn*, from Suez, anchored.

OUR correspondent "Forest Ranger" states that Kamptee is likely to become as famous as Mhow for its courts martials and scandals. We hear Captain Deacon, Paymaster of the Royals, at Kamptee, who is now at home on leave, has been ordered out to join his corps by the Duke of Cambridge, and there to stand a court martial on most serious charges of a social character made against him by his Colonel, and Quater Master McGhee of the Royals.

THE *Englishman*:—"The Horse Guards arrangements for the future are now decided. General Scarlett goes to Ireland; General Airey to Aldershot, and Sir Hope Grant will succeed Sir Hugh Rose, a worthy successor to a gallant, energetic officer who has done enough for British soldiers in India to render his memory worthy of the highest respect."

THE *Englishman* says:—"We hear a very extraordinary story from the North-East Frontier. Some of the Sikkim Hindostanees have found their way into Bhootan under one Rutter Sing, and the Bhootanese pretend that the Goorkha Government of Nepal will assist them. The opposition of the Maharaja Jung Bahadoor to the policy of interfering in the matter at all, is said to be the foundation of the rumour that the Maharaja had been arrested."

THE same:—"It is in contemplation we understand to place the butchers, and those who sell pork especially, under some system of superintendence to prevent them selling the flesh of animals which have been fed on ordure. It has been suggested that no one should be allowed to sell butchers meat, pork particularly, to European soldiers and others without a licence. The necessity for some measure of this kind is well known to all who have resided any time in this country. The late discoveries of the medical men with regard to the danger of using diseased pork will, no doubt, hasten the desired measure."

THE same:—"We have received the report on the operations at the Alguada Reef, Double Island and Cocos Island Lighthouse for the year 1863-64. The Lighthouse on the Alguada Reef is complete, with the exception of the parapet, and four top courses of the capital. It has risen in the face of great difficulties, from the height of thirty-six feet at the beginning of the season to a hundred and thirty-one feet, its present height. When complete, the building will be one hundred and forty-four feet three inches to the top of the parapet. The Double Island Lighthouse is said to be progressing in a manner very creditable to Lieutenant McNeile and the Overseer Mr. Nelson; and it is hoped that it will be ready to receive the lantern in January next. There is every prospect of the Lighthouse on the Cocos being finished by January 1866.

THE *Indian Daily News* (*Nov. 29*):—"The officers of the Medical Branch have rejoiced rather too soon, over the boon which they fancied they had received at the hands of the Government in the shape of a restitution of their Staff allowances. The whole thing has been a sheer mistake on the part of Government, by whom committed we cannot say. A letter was written, giving the Staff allowance, to Officers of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of Native Regiments; and these Officers lost no time in availing themselves of it, when it was dispersed in Government print all over the three Presidencies; but it had scarcely got abroad, before it was cancelled by another letter, and by Electric Telegraph, where necessary and practicable. We may state, however, for the delectation of those Medical Officers, who have, fortunately for themselves, clutched the money, that there will be no refund or retrenchment; and they may keep what they have got, as they acquired it, by a mistake of the Government, and in such cases the Government pays for its mistakes. Next Saturday's *Gazette* will contain a General Order concerning the pay and allowances of Medical Officers, and settling several disputed points. The General Order in question, was just too late for last Saturday's *Gazette*.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 29TH NOV.

IN this letter I intend to notice a very interesting report, on certain tracts of that part of these provinces known by the general term of Mundlah, from the pen of Captain Thomson, Deputy Commissioner of that district. Mundlah was in former days part of an extensive Gond kingdom, and is now almost desolate of population. The causes of this have constituted a problem which various administrations have during the last quarter of a century failed in bringing to a practical solution; so that elevated valleys watered by perennial streams, clothed in many parts with valuable timber forests, and possessing a superior climate and soil for the production of the richest products, have been resigned to a few wild tribes, and more numerous wild animals; and this is the more remarkable, inasmuch as these tracts immediately overhang the rich low lands and invite the enterprise of settlers from the plains. The natural resources of the tract and its great apparent eligibility for European colonization pressed themselves on Mr. Temple's consideration last year, and he ordered the lands to be brought under the regular settlement, and further directed Captain Thomson to examine the district in person, and to write the report now submitted to him.

There is so much interesting matter in Captain Thomson's narrative, that I should be taking up too much of your space, even to give you a brief summary, so that I shall make a few extracts which will give your readers some idea of the general features of this little known country, and some account of its inhabitants. The district of Mundlah forms the eastern portion of that large tract of upland country which, extending from the south bank of the Nerbudda westward, from its source at Umar Kuntuck, forms the high plateau which comprises besides Mundlah the districts of Seonee, Chindwarrah, and Baitool, and then merging into the Sautpoora mountains is finally lost in the plains of Broach in your Presidency. The line of ghauts which surrounds, and as it were supports, this portion of the plateau, is called the Mikaol Range, which runs almost due south and nearly parallel with the course of the Weingunga, as far as Sangee in Bhundara, and then, curving round, stretches away to the east and north of Umar Kuntuck, supporting and forming a kind of triangular table-land, the base line of which is the Nerbudda, and the apex somewhere near Saugee. This district was ceded to us by the Nagpore Government in 1817. The mass of the population are Gonds, Purdhans, and Punkas—the two last are a portion of the Gond tribe, and are notorious as thieves and cattle-lifters. Their habits, religion, and prejudices are just those of the Gonds, and require consequently no particular notice; they are not present good cultivators, but may become so; and, says Captain Thomson, "will make capital village servants; as they seldom rob their own masters, and may gradually be weaned from their thieving ways." Another tribe described by the Deputy Commissioner are the Bygars:—

"The Bhoomeeahs or Bygars must be placed even lower in the scale of humanity than the Gonds. They invariably wear the most infinitesimal portion of clothing that it is possible to conceive, and subsist in a great measure on the natural produce of the jungle. They wear their hair long and done up into knots at the back of their heads, with rude combs made of rushes, which gives them at first sight the appearance of women; yet in some respects I cannot help thinking them superior to the Gonds. Though they generally live in the most out-of-the-way parts of the forests, and at the tops of the very highest hills, and though they use no implement of agriculture whatever, except the hatchet, they at least show considerable energy in cutting down very large tracts of jungle on the hill sides, where they invariably form their fields, burning the trees as soon as they are dry, and simply throwing down kodon and kootkee seed at the commencement of the rains in the ashes. This seed is left to come up of itself as best it can, without the slightest attempt at ploughing or preparing the ground in any way whatever further than as I have described above; and when the seed has grown up and ripened, such as has escaped the depredations of the deer and wild hogs is cut and stored for use. They never seem to use the same spot twice, as they depend greatly on the ashes produced by burning the jungle; and, while they invariably select the sides of the hills for their fields, they leave untouched the rich soil of the valleys below; and it is no less wonderful to behold the immense tracts of jungle which they have cleared with their hatchets in the course of time than the curious spots which they sometimes select both for their fields and huts. I have seen a Bygar field on a ledge of rock half way down the steep ghauts overhanging Lamma, with a precipice of 600 or 800 feet both above and below; and on a dark night, on the summit of the highest hill, one glimmering spark may often be seen showing the solitary hut of some Bygar who has built his house and formed his field there. Still there are some very fair-sized Bygar villages in places. I have seen several of them neatly and strongly built in the form of a chouk, all the houses joined one to another and facing inwards, with only one entrance to the square, the houses being built of bamboo wattle and dab, and strongly and neatly thatched with reeds. These villages had an exceedingly compact and neat appearance, and contrasted very favourably with the miserable untidy scattered huts in a Gond village. I cannot find that the Bygars differ in any way from the Gonds in their manners and customs, but they are usually, I think, blacker in colour and more athletic. They appear both to use the same ceremonies and to worship the same idols as the Gonds. At first, on going near their villages, they were usually very timid; but, after little encouragement, they would often become very communicative, and even confidential. I should call them a simple, harmless, and I think generally, a truthful race; rather slow at comprehending any thing at first, but afterwards, when they understand, showing considerable shrewdness in many respects, much more so than you would at first give them credit for.

"The Bhats, or priests, among the Bygars are supposed to deal in witchcraft, and are said to be much consulted by both Gonds and Bygars in cases of difficulty. One of them however in the Raigarh District, a short time back, who was supposed to have the power of closing tigers' mouths, got himself devoured while practising his dangerous calling, which seemed to have shaken the faith of the Gonds, who told me of it, in their powers generally.

"I may add that they are most expert sportsmen, though armed with the bow and arrows; they know every inch of the country, and are thoroughly acquainted with the habits of all the beasts of the forest; they watch their tracks and post themselves on their regular roads or runs, and there is nothing that escapes them. Sambur and other deer, also the gour and the bear, and even the tiger fall to their arrows. I found here and there tracts of them all along the ghauts; on one I found a large village of them, with a young kind of chief, to whom the rest apparently yielded obedience: he did not seem the least afraid or shy, but came forward and had a charpoy put out for me to sit on, and accompanied me back to camp. I asked him why he did not cultivate the good land on the top of the hills, instead of selecting the hill side: he said, 'that they did it because their fathers had done it before them, and because they had no bullocks.'"

As regards the waste lands, Captain Thompson states "that there is hardly anything to attract European settlers westward of the valley of the Bunjur, unless they take almost exclusively to cattle farming; for this purpose, perhaps, the harder soil of these parts would be favourable. Another thing is, that no great extent of land will be available in these talookas. In the south-eastern part of the valley there may be places suited for settlers." But, continues Captain Thompson, "beyond east and north of the Bhainsen Ghaut Range appears to me the spot most suitable for Europeans, the soil is first rate and will grow anything, and the country is high, and consequently must be cool. There are, too, most extensive sal forests, which the settler would look to for the repayment of a considerable part of his first outlay. I should think that for a residence those 'Dhadurs,' or small table lands on the hills between the valleys, would be best suited; I cannot fancy a more charming situation for a house overlooking the whole country, and enjoying every breeze that stirs, and the plateaus are quite extensive enough to allow of having large grounds about the house and paddocks for cattle, &c.; water too is to be had at a very little depth, and a road up might be easily made; the settler would then have his own house and grounds on the hills and his villages in the valleys below."

The objections raised to European settlers are thus stated in the report: 1st—The distance from markets and the want of proper roads and communication generally. 2nd—The want of labour. 3rd—The unhealthiness of the country.

The first objection will be obviated if the suggestions made by Captain Thompson to the Chief Commissioner of making roads to Jubbulpore, The Nagpore, and Mirzapore markets will then be available to the settler. The want of labour might be soon obviated by a little outlay of capital in advances made on reasonable terms, say six or eight per cent.; this I believe has been done by Mr. Chapman on his estate near Dumoh; of course in so doing the settler ought to know the character and ways of the people who are in general most tenacious. If you attempt to make them pay punctually according to the terms of an agreement, they would look upon it as a hardship, and would in all probability bolt, but if the settler were to indulge them and let the money lie over or only realize it in small sums, he would collect any amount of labour around him. In a few instances he might lose the advances, but in the long run he would be an immense gainer by this policy; so that your readers will see one must have capital to become a settler in these parts. As to the unhealthiness of the country there may be miasma in the jungle valleys, but the Deputy Commissioner thinks the climate is not more unhealthy than Seonee, and that with a good house in a well selected situation, and with a little care as to the water drunk at certain seasons people ought to enjoy as good health as in Seonee. The people around Mundlah do not seem at all feverstricken, and do not complain of its unhealthiness. As to the products the soil would admit of raising almost any crop. Coffee could be successfully grown, and tea in the sheltered parts of the valleys: silkworms also might most successfully be reared. Strange to say in this land of pasture and good water breed of cattle is not anything above the ordinary, but on the contrary is inferior to that of Dongertal even, where the Gowlee cows are bred. The reason of this, as stated to Captain Thompson by the inhabitants, is "that the cattle suffered in the rains from the bites of a large kind of gadfly, which almost drives them mad; and that they were subject to 'khoonee' or hoof-rot, so that people keep few cattle." The fly is most probably generated in the jungle and would disappear as it was cleared, the hoof-rot is no doubt caused by want of proper care in keeping the flooring of sheds dry; and Captain Thompson says, "it is more prevalent in Mundlah than Seonee." It is a regular epidemic that seems to sweep over the country at certain seasons of the year, attacking wild animals such as the gour, the buffalo, the sambur, the ghoor, the spotted deer, or chittul, the neelghaie, the kakur, the ravindeer, and the small mouse deer. It is difficult to procure live specimens of these, however, from the distance not so great, I might get you some for the public gardens in Bombay. There are also tigers, panthers, bears, and hyænas.

The tigers here as elsewhere in these provinces are most destructive; and what makes it worse is, that owing to the absence of cultivation the whole country is covered with long grass far above a man's head, and as the roads by which the people move about are mere paths in this sea of grass, the facilities for tigers lying in wait are of course numerous. People can hardly escape from these cunning man-eaters, and tigers that have not taken to man-eating can lie about in the grass and would of course attack any one who came suddenly upon them. For the destruction of these tigers the Deputy Commissioner considers the best plan to be the offer of large rewards; and in this Mr. Temple coincides. Captain Thompson says, "

17th March 1863; the body of the memorandum is not in my handwriting, but in that of Bhaee Gopaldass, a clerk in the service of Mr. Judge. It was written before I signed it, and in my presence. He is in the service of Mr. Judge now. I did not see him in Court to-day or on Tuesday. I was in Court, I did not see him yesterday (Wednesday). I was not at Mr Judge's office yesterday, to-day, or on Tuesday. I did not see him to-day. I did not see Bhaee Gopaldass on Tuesday anywhere. I did not see this book (containing the letter marked K) on Tuesday, yesterday or to-day, until I came into Court. I did not write my signature to the memorandum in Court to-day. I wrote nothing in it at all. I am now employed in the Elphinstone Bender. I left Mr. Judge's office last May of my own accord. I was in his service on the 16th March 1863. I swear I did not sign the signature on Tuesday, to-day, or yesterday. I know Manockjee Byramjee. he was not pointed out to me this morning. I know him because he used to come very often to the office of Mr. Judge." I administered the oath to the prisoner, the whole of the evidence was interpreted by Shamrao Bhasker, an Interpreter of the High Court.

Prisoner asks no questions but states I committed a grievous error in the day I was sworn in the High Court, and I hope to be forgiven.

His Worship after having taken the evidence of three persons in the employ of Mr. Judge, Solicitor, committed the prisoner to take his trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

An aggravated Assault.—Mahadoo Bahajee was brought up and placed at the bar, charged with having assaulted one Balwuntrow Wishwanath, a goldsmith.

It appears from the evidence of the prosecutor that on Sunday night last, about 10 o'clock, he went to the house of a prostitute, where he slept in a room on the first floor. Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, he was awoke by feeling some one strike him on the head; he got up and found the accused in the act of striking him with the knife and ran before the Court. The prisoner struck him with the knife and wounded him on his head. A sepoy came there and arrested the offender on the spot. The evidence of the prosecutor was corroborated by the testimony of Sajoo, woman, a courtezan.

His Worship found the offender guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for four months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

Defrauding the Railway Company.—Two Parsees, by name Rustomjee Merwanjee and Rustomjee Framjee, were respectively placed at the bar, on a charge of having defrauded the G. I. P. Railway Company, in the sum of nine annas by travelling in the 2nd class carriage, from Mahim to Byculla, without having obtained any tickets.

The evidence of the Assistant Station Master at Byculla was of so satisfactory a nature, that His Worship found the defendants guilty of the offence, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Crown Side.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

Second Day, Monday, 5th December.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Matthew Sausse, Kt.)

His Lordship having taken his seat at 10 o'clock, the following gentlemen were called on the

MORNING JURY.

Mr. J. Cooper, *Foreman.*

Mr. D. Cockland, Mr. J. H. Morse,
" D. W. Roper, " J. Baretto,
" W. G. King, " D. Dhunjeebhoy,
" J. Jones, " Mahdoo Morojee, and
" J. Shepherd, " J. Meohentoolay.
" W. Kitchella,

House-breaking.—Hossein Moola Wallaadin pleaded not guilty to the above charge.

Noor Mahomed bin Mahomed said.—I am a butler, and live in my master's house at Byculla. The silver soap box now in Court is the property of my master. It was kept on a dressing table in a room in the house. I missed it at 2 o'clock in the morning. My master called out that a thief was in the house. I saw the door open: it had been forced with the spike now shown me which I found near the door. The door was fastened when I retired at night. I next saw the box when it was brought by a policeman to the house.

Ahmed Ally, police jemadar, said.—I took the prisoner into custody at Coorla on the 8th of October. I found the silver soap box upon him, he said it was his own. In the railway train the prisoner confessed to having stolen the box from the house of a relative of the late Jabob of Surat. On taking it to the house it was recognized by the wife of the late master as the property of his master.

The prisoner, who has been convicted several times, and only arrived here from Penang in August last, in which place he had passed a ten years' penal sojourn, was found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Theft.—Jewraj Premjee and Mhadoo Dhara pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing two bales of wool.

Mr. Inglis appeared for the prosecution: Dr. Reid for the prisoners.

Sookram Govindram said.—I am a servant of the prosecutor. I know the prisoners. I do duty at the warehouse of my master. The wool was sent to Chowpaty to be washed. I went with it. The second prisoner came there and asked me what pay I received. I told him Rs. 10 a month. He said that was not sufficient. He said he would give me more if I would give him some bags of wool. I refused to do so. I told my master of the proposition. I saw my master on the evening of that day. On the following day I saw both prisoners, when the prisoner Mhadoo had the man brought to me who was to receive the property, and pointed out the prisoner Jewraj. I told Mhadoo to come on the next day, when they both came about 7 o'clock in the morning. I told them to come somewhat later, as all they left for the purpose of getting a cart. They return ed with one, and the prisoners, with the assistance of another person, put four bags of wool in the cart. I asked for the money promised, Mhadoo told me to come with them. I went. Jewraj gave this silver waist chain to Mhadoo who gave it to me, because I again demanded the money. They gave me the chain as security, saying they would give me the money in the evening. The cart came to where the wool was being washed. I saw it once again the same day at the Mazagon Police Office.

Kassamali Abba testified to the fact of the prisoners having engaged his cart for the purpose of removing the wool to the place where they were apprehended.

Wallace Isaac Nurse, the prosecutor, stated that in consequence of what his sepoy told him he went with him to Mr. Edgington. Two mornings after he went to Walkeshwar and concealed himself in a covered cart from which he saw the prisoners arrive with the cart containing the wool, he followed them to a warehouse near the ice house, where Jewraj commenced unloading when the police arrested both prisoners.

A subedar of police proved having seen the wool in a cart with the prisoners in company.

Dr. Reid for the prisoners contended that they were under the impression they were engaged in a *bona fide* transaction, having purchased the wool from the first prisoner, who they believed to have been the owner of it.

The jury however did not see it in that light, and returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners; they were sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

Arrest in a Dwelling.—Mahomed Shamjee, Moosa Sarmed, and Sackoona, woman, pleaded not guilty to the above charge.

Dr. Reid appeared for the prosecution.

Sattoo Rahim, said.—I reside with my brother. On the 18th October I left home to proceed to my shop in the market, my wife was left in the house. I returned about half-past three, and missed some property. Next day in a house in Chuckla I saw the missing property. The house belonged to the female prisoner. The ornaments now in Court I identify as mine.

Feroze Namjee deposed to having seen the first and second prisoners (whom he knew), come down the stairs of prosecutor's house on the day in which the robbery took place. After learning the loss the prosecutor had sustained he went with the police and pointed out the prisoners.

Shesma Cassim was in the woman Sackeena's house when the first and second prisoners entered, and Mahomed Shamjee passed into an inner room. On coming out and seeing witness he appeared confused, and when witness asked him what was the matter he said what is that to you, at the same time placing an earring in witness's hand, which he afterwards gave up to the police. Witness then went with the first and second prisoner to Mahim where they were taken into custody.

Syed Hosein, police naique, arrested the two first prisoners at Mahim, and from what they said went to the house of the first prisoner where some of the missing ornaments were found buried in the floor under a cot.

Sackeena, the third prisoner, was allowed to go into the witness box at the request of the second prisoner, and stated that he did not give anything to her, but he was with the other prisoner who brought the bag with the ornaments and buried them in her presence. She did not know what was in the bag until it was taken out by the police.

The two first prisoners were found guilty of stealing, and the third of receiving property, knowing it to have been stolen. The first and second prisoners are old offenders. The first prisoner was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive fifty lashes fifteen days before the expiration of the sentence. The second prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with fifty lashes as above, and the third prisoner to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

AFTERNOON JURY.

Mr. D. Sykes, *Foreman.*

Mr. J. H. R. Rool,	Mr. G. Blakeman,
" E. Mullally,	" E. D'Souza,
" W. Read,	" Framjee Sorabjee,
" J. Key,	" Narrayen Dinamuth,
" J. R. Coates,	and
" C. Rayner.	" Ali Sahib Kote.

Voluntarily Causing Hurt.—Syed Lall Boormuah pleaded not guilty to the above charge. This case it will be recollected arose out of an operation of lithotomy for stone in the bladder performed by the prisoner on a child. The evidence described the operation, and the implements used (a vile looking lancet and an article that looked like a candle extinguisher) were produced in Court. An assistant surgeon from the Jamsetjee Hospital stated the nature of the wound. He declared that the instruments used were not calculated for an operation of that nature, also that the stone produced was not of the nature of stones found in the bladder; and lastly, that the child was not suffering from the disease of stone. The prisoner was found guilty, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment; he was also warned by his Lordship that if he was again brought up for a similar offence his punishment would be heavy.

In the course of the day true bills were brought in by the Grand Jury against all the remaining cases in the Calendar.

The Court rose at 5 P. M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BAY BACK COMPANY'S WORKS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Shareholder" has drawn attention to a very serious danger connected with the Reclamation Works on the Malabar Hill Road. I am not a shareholder myself, but possibly that gives me only a greater right to complain; for in the event of my coming to any serious hurt on the Company's tramways my heirs and successors will have no "premium" to fall back upon. I had occasion to cross the Reclamation Company's tramways last week at about 7-15 P. M. *en route* to Malabar Hill, my wife being with me in the carriage. We crossed one line of tramway quietly enough; but, just as we came up to the second way, my horse having been allowed to proceed right on to the tramway itself, we observed a set of waggons coming down fast upon us, at a distance of certainly less than twenty yards. The coachman pulled up the horse, and (as might be expected in a native) began calling out to the advancing waggons to stop. This of course they could not do as I knew well enough, so I shouted to the coachman to back us off. This he did, and the waggons swung past us within two feet of my horse's head. Now a lady alone in a carriage might not have had presence of mind to order the horse to be backed at once. In such a case there would most probably have been loss of life as well as of limb. Then, again, my horse, like many others, always shies at the rails of a tramway, invariably refusing at first to cross the rail; if he had, as was very likely, refused to back across the rail so as to get off the way, we should infallibly have been smashed. I saw no light whatever on the waggons to warn us of their approach: happily the torchlight of the whole neighbourhood was bright enough to show that the waggons were coming along. There was a native with a lantern in his hand near the tramway, but that very man allowed my coachman to drive right on to the way itself. I hope the Reclamation authorities will be warned in time and provide against the possibility of the recurrence of my adventure.

D. P.

BENGAL.

We understand that the Messageries Imperiales Company are now building at Marseilles a splendid steamer, with all the latest appliances for the convenience and comfort of passengers, for the Calcutta and Galle line, to be named the *Hooghly.—Englishman.*

THE VICE-REGAL COUNCIL.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67.

The Council met at Government House, on Friday, the 25th November 1864.

Present.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Major General the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble H. B. Harington.

The Hon'ble H. Sumner Maine.

The Hon'ble Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble W. Grey.

The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson.

The Hon'ble Claud H. Brown.

The Hon'ble J. N. Bullen.

Hon'ble Maharaja Vijarama Gajapati, Raj Bahadur of Vizianagram.

The Hon'ble Raja Sahib Dyal Bahadur.

The Hon'ble G. Noble Taylor.

The Hon'ble W. Muir.

The Hon'ble R. N. Cust.

His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Mahtub Chand Bahadur, Maharaja of Burdwan.

Oaths or Justices of the Peace Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to substitute certain declarations for the oaths of qualification taken by Justices of the Peace, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Abkari Acts Extension Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the extension of Act XXI. of 1856 (to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Abkari Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), to the Provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Civil and Criminal Court (Punjab) Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cust, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill for altering the constitution and enlarging the jurisdiction of the Chief Court of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in the Provinces under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its dependencies, remarked that the Punjab was a Non-Regulation Province, and that the Final Court of Appeal, reference and revision was presided over by a single officer called the Judicial Commissioner, that owing to the annually increasing amount of business it had been found that one officer could not satisfactorily discharge the duties of the Court, and moreover that to constitute an effective Court of final jurisdiction, there was a necessity for more than one Judge. This had been strongly represented to the Local Government. The time was not come yet for establishing a High Court of Judicature, but the measures now proposed was in that direction, viz., to appoint two or more additional Judges to form a Court to be called the Chief Court of Judicature of the Punjab. For the present one additional Judge only would be appointed, and he would be a Barrister with the same qualifications that are required from a Judge of the High Court. The Court thus constituted would dispose of all the appellate business according to rules framed by themselves, and sanctioned by the Local Government. But the Court would have an original as well as Appellate Jurisdiction: on the civil side the Court would be able to call for and transfer to its own file for decision any case pending in any subordinate Court: in fact it would be vested with the same powers which are possessed by the High Court in its extraordinary Civil Jurisdiction. Such cases would generally be those of peculiar importance, and specially those where a knowledge of English law was necessary. Owing to the great distance of the Punjab from Calcutta, the inconvenience and expense of sending parties charged with offences and all the witnesses was very considerable. The number of European British subjects was annually increasing, and the increase of European crime was considerable. In fact, in a certain class of offences, there was a complete impunity to the European British subject. Under this Bill such trial would be held by the Barrister Judge with the aid of a jury. The details of the proceeding would be settled in Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

Indian Civil Code Chapter I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine introduced the Indian Civil Code, Chapter I., and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee. He said that though it was difficult to overrate the importance of the measure, he proposed to introduce it with very few observations. Probably the Council would thank it due to the eminent names appended to the Report to refer the Bills at once to the Committee. Moreover, he thought that he could not usefully add anything to the analysis of their work which the Commissioners themselves had furnished; and in his Statement of Objects and Reasons he had said everything which he had to state as to the probable effect of this Code on certain races and classes. He only wished to suggest for the consideration of the Council the course which it seemed to him most expedient to follow. The Council might have observed that in his Statement of Objects and Reasons he had expressed himself doubtfully as to the applicability of the Code to certain wild tribes who did not fall within the exception of Hindus and Muhammedans—such for example, as the Bhils, the Khonds and the Kols, whose gradual civilisation had lately been attracting notice both at home and in India, the Buddhist tribes spread along the coast of the Himalaya, such as the Tibetans in the valley of Spiti and the Lepchas about Darjiling. He believed it was found that in proportion to the barbarism of a tribe was the faintness of the notion of individual right as distinguished from family right. Thus, while the rights of one household against another might be clearly ascertained, the rights of the members of each household *inter se* would probably be faintly and vaguely defined. When, then, all that you knew of a particular race was that it was barbarous, the presumption was, as he had said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the system of conjoint family enjoyment during life was combined with a system of free testamentary succession after death. It was accordingly difficult to say what might be the effect produced by a law of succession like that of the Code on a set of barbarous customs. A violent disturbance of them might be effected by the very sharpness and precision with which the rights were declared. Being aware of this danger, the Government requested the officers in charge of these tribes carefully to consider the effect which the first chapter of the Code would have on their customary law. Little information of the kind had however been obtained, and this was not surprising. For it was by no means easy to ascertain the detail of a body of a barbarian custom: when ascertained it was harder still to state it in intelligible language; and more difficult still to define what would be the effect upon it of a civilised body of law. Mr. Maine was afraid that, if they waited for all the information they required, the enactment of that part of the Code would be inordinately delayed. He, therefore, proposed that if the Council was satisfied of the wholesome operation of the new law upon the more civilised races to which, as it stood, it applied, it should be enacted in such Section, empowering the Governor-General in Council to exempt from its operation any race, sect or tribe; and moreover, to exempt them retrospectively from the moment of the passing of the Bill, so that there might be no inconvenient interruption in the devolution of rights. He trusted that under this power it would not be necessary to exempt a race so numerous as the Burmese. Turning to the more civilised races, the first place among them was of course taken by the Europeans. He was happy to say that all the information he had received led him to believe that this part of the Code would be received by them with favour. Outside the Presidency towns it would be heartily welcomed; and, indeed, no one could contemplate the utter doubtfulness and uncertainty of the European law of property in the Mofussil without feeling that a much worse set of provisions than this would be the greatest of boons.

He would advert to one or two criticisms he could hardly call them objections, which had reached him as to this chapter of the Code considered as a modification of English law. He had received a printed paper, which had possibly been sent to other members of Council. The writer professed to be a Scotchman and to speak the feeling of a number of Scotch gentlemen who were settled in India. He was warmly in favour of this part of the Code, and wished that it should become law with the least possible delay, but expressed a fear that it might compromise a principle which he and his countrymen prized on moral and social grounds—the principle of legitimation *per subsequens matrimonium*, that is, the principle by which under Scottish law, natural children were legitimated by the after-marriage of their parents. The objection, Mr. Maine thought, was founded on a misconception. It was true that the Code declared that none but legitimate children should succeed; but it nowhere as yet defined legitimacy. Whatever, therefore, were at the present moment the law of India determining the legitimacy of a Scotchman's children—a question upon which Mr. Maine would be sorry to offer a very positive opinion, it would be wholly unaffected by the enactment of this part of the Code. Doubtless the question, and it was a most difficult one, would have to be decided hereafter whenever the Chapter on the law of Persons came before them for consideration. But it was probable that that chapter would be the last taken up by the English Law-Commissioners.

Another remark had been addressed to Mr. Maine on Section 4, which declared that "no person shall, by marriage, acquire any interest in the property of the person whom he or she marries, nor become incapable of doing any act in respect of his or her own property, which he or she could have done if unmarried."

A doubt had been hinted whether on moral ground the complete proprietary independence of husband and wife was justifiable. But in this Section marriage meant the mere fact of marriage, and the provisions of any will or marriage settlement were unaffected by it. It was true that in England under the Common law, the fact of marriage conferred on a husband certain rights over his wife's realty and the whole of her personalty, past and present. But the operation of the rule was much controlled by certain doctrines of the Court of Chancery, compelling a husband to settle property devolving on his wife, when it happened to be only recoverable through the agency of the Court, and, as regards the property-holding classes, the practical effect of marriage settlements and wills was to render the rule of very limited application. Mr. Maine imagined that an English father would consider it a great calamity that his daughter should marry without a settlement. Either, therefore, that settlement or some will controlled the enjoyment of the property and it was only through accident that the native rule of law was allowed to operate.

Similar considerations carried with them the answer to another criticism which had reached him. This law of succession practically turned on realty into personalty and provided that the same rules of succession should govern both. He had been asked whether the extreme sub-division of land which a similar law of succession was supposed to draw with it in France, was on economical grounds desirable, either for India or for any other country. Here also was apparently a misconception arising from not taking into account marriage-settlements and wills. The reason why the *morcellement* as it was called, of land in France had gone so far was not because the French law of intestate succession divided the land equally among all the children, but because the French Code contained a number of most stringent prohibitions against private interference with that law. It might be said that the French Code compelled a man to die intestate, since if he leave children, any will which he may make, can have only the most limited operation. It was, indeed, notorious that if those restrictions had not existed, a very large part of the soil of France on the return of the French nobility in 1814 and 1815 would have been tied up in entails even stricter than those which existed previous to the Revolution, even though the law of succession to an intestate was precisely the same as that the proposed Indian Code. It was further a fact that in some European countries into which the French Code had been introduced, but in which these prohibitions had been relaxed in favour of certain classes, the existing settlements and entails were even more stringent than those usually found in England, there often not being even a power of portioning daughters. The truth was that when you were dealing with educated and property-holding societies, the question of the legal consequences which were to follow from the mere facts of marriage and of death had chiefly a technical importance; and he had no doubt that technical cosiderations had mainly influenced the Commissioners in framing the provisions. It was quite certain that when you had once enacted that marriage, should not *per se* confer any rights on husband or wife, and that the succession to land should be the same as the law of succession to personalty, you at one stroke introduced an amount of simplicity into English law which was almost incredible.

The only serious difficulty which will have to be encountered in Committee arose through the proposed application of the Code to the Parsis. The Council might be aware that the Parsis had under distinguished legal advice prepared a partial Code of civil law, including chapters on marriage, divorce and succession. Mr. Maine in his Statement of Objects and Reasons had proposed that the Parsi Code should be considered *pari passu* with the draft Code. The English Government, who were themselves of opinion that the law which they had framed should suffice for the Parsis. But the heads of the Parsi community objected to that course on the ground that no one could say how long it would be before the Indian Civil Code became the law of India. Mr. Maine fully admitted the force of that objection as regarded the chapters on marriage and divorce. He was therefore quite willing that those chapters should become law wherever his honorable friend Mr. Anderson introduced them. But still Mr. Maine, still proposed to consider the Commissioners' draft of the succession law together with that of the Parsis. He, in fact, hoped that the first chapter of the Indian Civil Code would be passed before the Council appointed in the spring, and therefore the objection of the Parsis as to time would be met. If the Parsis turned out to have an invincible repugnance to certain provisions of the Code, special legislation on their behalf might be carried through before their sittings were ended. Mr. Maine was not unaware of the nature of certain specific objections of the Parsi community to particular rules laid down by the Law Commissioners, and as to some of them he had a pretty strong opinion of his own. He hoped, however, that he was not so pedantic as to press an abstract opinion against an ancient and venerated usage where no great practical evil resulted from it. Mr. Maine then proceeded as follows:—"One thing more I have to say. I venture to predict that when the first chapter of the Civil Code has been examined and discussed by the Council and its Committee, the strongest impression left on their minds will be respect for the Commissioners who prepared it. I know, of course, that they had the assistance of able subordinates. But still, after making every allowance for that advantage, it remains wonderful that those Commissioners, over-tasked Judges, hard-worked, practising Barristers, gentlemen immersed in politics or in the duties of office, should have found time to superintend and control the preparation of a body of law in which not a single proposition is open to objection, which is not carefully considered and measured, both as to form and substance, and in which not only the bearing of each and every proposition on every other proposition but the bearing of each proposition on the whole has been forecasted and ascertained. Perhaps, however, now that I perceive what the true object of the Commissioners was, I may surprise them more than any others; for I have seen enough personally of the real luminaries of English law to know the falsity of the ignorant delusion that there is something in great technical knowledge and great practical judgment which implies a contempt for theoretical perfection. My own experience—it is necessarily limited, but still I state a fact—is that, in proportion to the judicial or professional eminence of an English lawyer, is his reverence to the fundamental principles of English law, and his anxious desire that to that strong and solid structure of common sense which constitutes its mass, there should be added excellencies to which it certainly could not present any claim—simplicity, symmetry, intelligibility and logical coherence. Considering this, I scarcely marvel that these gentlemen should have devoted much of a leisure which they can ill spare to the preparation of a Code which, to judge from the first instalment, is the most practical approach that has been made to

Avec de nombreux droits locaux fixeront n'etait belle,
Avec de jolies, dents jamais tartre n'etait laide.

J. J. ROUSSEAU

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

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IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

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Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

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Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

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Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

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The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be properly and perfectly inserted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any motions effected upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

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All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Townsof Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mos' sight above Rs. 250 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Generally ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank grants Bankers' Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Manritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 12 months' notice ..... 6 per cent.
" 6 do. ..... 5 " "
" 3 do. ..... 4 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on odem at six-dated rates, without notice.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On delivering up Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed to the Manager, and Remittances payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with

Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

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London Bankers.—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches.—Calcutta, Benghazi.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 1⅛d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 1⅛d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ..... 1 per cent
Deposits for 3 months certain ..... ½ "
" 6 " " ..... 1 "
" 12 " " ..... 1½ "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On refunding Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
All communications in relation to the rates of Interest may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250, EACH PAYABLE.

With power to increase.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 and not more than Rs. 100,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 100,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit on sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, and allow Interest thereon at the undermentioned rate, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. Customers having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
" 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
" 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.
Any further information as to rates of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with

Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

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Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HOPE.

London Bankers.—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches.—Calcutta, Benghazi.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 1⅛d. "
On demand ..... 2s. 1⅛d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ..... 1 per cent
Deposits for 3 months certain ..... ½ "
" 6 " " ..... 1 "
" 12 " " ..... 1½ "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.
Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.
On refunding Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."
All communications in relation to the rates of Interest may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

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Calcutta, Madras, Shahapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

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EXCHANGE.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " 6 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 1⅛d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. ADLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NOWROJEE BROWNJEE, Esq.
BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTTUMDAS, Esq.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.

London Bankers.

THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand 1s. 11¾d. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 1,000 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 5 " "
" 12 " " 7 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Custody.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

On realizing Interest or Dividends ..... ½ "
On purchase or Sale of Securities ..... ½ "
On drawing Interest or Dividends ..... ½ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 9th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1853.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000.—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office ..... LONDON | Branch Office ..... EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA—SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on odem at six-dated rates, without notice.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On delivering up Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed to the Manager, and Remittances payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 11th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 30th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 50,000,000 (£2,000,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON, GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited) and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
Sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight ..frs. 2·58 cts. "
3 do. do. ..... 2·58 " "
Sight ..... 2·48 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do.
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 21st Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LACKS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq, *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KASSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
Solicitors.—MESSRS. LOWNDES, LAMB & CO.
London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand do. 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £50 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 3 do. 4 do.
" 6 do. 5 do.
" 12 do. 6 do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the MANAGER.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... 1,70,000.

Head Office ... ...Delhi.
Manager ... ...C. C. Farry, Esq.
Secretary ... ...H. P. Healy, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Bombay ... ...Agent W. B. Thompson, Esq.
Calcutta ... ... D. Lancaster, Esq.
Allahabad ... ... H. B. McEvoy, Esq. (Offg.)
Meerut ... ... J. Shaw, Esq.
Lucknow ... ... C. H. Reshton, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... ... T. S. Stamp, Esq. (Offg.)
London ... ... The London Bank.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ... ...sell 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
4 do. ... ...sell 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... ...sell 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. ... ...sell 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do. ... ...sell 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand ... ...sell 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland at 2s. 0¾d. "

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore and Kurrachee at the current rate of Exchange.

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.

Bills for sums under £10 will not be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation as usual will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly, when due, and remit the money, to such authorities as may be named by its constituents, without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.

AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cents. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits are generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation receives deposits to fixed periods, giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.

Are granted on approved personal and other security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be collected thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 3. Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. F. THOMPSON, Agent.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary office, No. 9, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 24th instant.

W. B. THOMPSON.

Nov. 8 1864. Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બામ્બે જનરલ ક્રીડીટ એંડ ફીનાનશીયલ કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Rupees 75,00,000 in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 300 each

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

TALOKCHUND HUKUMCHUND, Esq., *Chairman.* (of Sethia Mothadi)
TAPIDAS NARSIDAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
EDULJEE HORMUSJEE BOTTIWALLA, Esq., (of Hormusjee Jamsetjee Bottiwalla Sons & Co.)
NARSINBHAI DATARAM, Esq. (of Messrs. Dataram Bhugwandas)
RAGHUNATH RAMCHUNDER, Esq., (of Raghunath Ramchunder & Co.)

Bankers.

The Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—*Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.*

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

THOMAS DICKINSON, Esq., *Chairman.*
HUGHESON NURSEY, Esq.
GULLABBHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ATTARAM MANOHARDAS, Esq.
SHAMJEE WELLJEE, Esq.

Consulting Engineer.
GEORGE LEVERAM, Esq., C. E.

Solicitor.
W. H. RUTTONJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

The Corporation allows interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances at Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

No interest will be allowed on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 3 " " 4 " "
" 6 " " 5 " "
" 12 " " 6 " "

COMMISSION.

The Corporation receives for safe custody Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Companies, without any charge. Also effects sales and purchases of Stock and Shares, as well as the realization of interest or dividends thereon on the following terms:—

On the purchase or sale of Stock or Shares ..... ½ per cent.
On drawing Interest or dividends ..... ½ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ½ "

The Corporation discounts approved Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, and other approved Shares and Securities.

Any further information may be obtained at the offices of the Corporation, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances, Bills of Exchange, and Hoondees should be made payable.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th November 1864.

THE ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000.

Board of Directors.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Esq. Chairman (of Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer & Co.)
R. Ahlers, Esq. (of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
F. S. Hone, Esq. (of Messrs. Kelly, Hope, and Manisty.)
Merwanjee Nowrojee Brownjeerao, Esq.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq. (of Messrs. M. and M. Curseljee Cama & Co.)
Tribhowndass Juggiswandass, Esq.
H. Cowley, Esq., Secretary.

Bankers.—Asiatic Banking Corporation.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st.—Of Landed Estate, first class House Property and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd.—Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

3rd.—Of Government Securities, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip and Share Certificates, &c. drawing the Pay, Interest, or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first class Paper Discounted.

Deposits received for a fixed period:

For 4 months ..... 6 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 7 " "
" 12 " ..... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

HENRY COWLEY, Secretary.

Bombay, November 1864.

THE UNION FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL RS. 12,00,000.

Board of Directors.

R. T. Price, Esq. Chairman.
Hormusjee Dhunjibhoy Ghoosla, Esq.
Jaisyram Khasoram, Esq.
Wishwanath Dhondoo, Esq.
Chintoba Bhasker, Esq., Manager.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first class House Property and Real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of Residents in Bombay, up-country or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip and Share Certificates, &c. drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon. Bank and other First Class Paper discounted at current rates.

Deposits.

Deposits received for fixed periods; present rate:

For 4 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 7 " "
" 12 " ..... 9 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
CHARLES CLIFTON, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SIROFF, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Esq.
(Messrs. M. and M. Curseljee Cama & Co.)
CASSIBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
RAHIMTOOLAH ALLADINBHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 " " do. do.
Do. 6 " " 5 do. do.
Do. 12 " " 7 do. do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stocks, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally or by letter to the Manager.

W. C CURRIE, Acting Manager.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1853.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 15,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India or China at the expiration of three months (or in England one month) from the first proper notice of the loss.

THOMAS BLACK, Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, Bombay, 19th October 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year 1860	262,977	19	11
Do. do. 1861	292,402	19	11
Do. do. 1862	300,609	15	11
Do. do. 1863	341,068	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862	40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DEFACED BUNG ALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. .....Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ...Liverpool.

Deputy Chairman.

Joseph Kitchen, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq. .....London.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Bruce, Esq. .....London.

Directors.

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. .....London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. .....London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Thomas Avison Brideson, Esq. .....Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq. .....Birmingham.
Charleton A. Hall, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Dadabhoy Nowrojee, ...London.
Alexander Hastie, Esq. .....Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. .....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. .....London.
Peter M'Laren, Esq. .....Edinburgh.
George May, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq. .....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. .....London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. .....London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. .....Aberdeen.
Caristopher J. Thomas, Esq. .....Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. .....Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq. .....Liverpool.

Secretary.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. .....Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. .....London.

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¾, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic